

ANNUAL REPORT

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1966-67

*Leonard M. Elstad
President*



The academic year 1966-67 was a time of introspection for the college, and for the faculty particularly. With a re-evaluation by the Middle States Association in prospect, the college began an examination of its objectives, evidence of success in attaining them, and influences within and without that seemed to be promoting or hindering success. A self-evaluation report passed through various drafts and was finally adopted by the faculty in January, 1967. A team of evaluators chosen by the Middle States Association visited the campus a month later.

Although Gallaudet's accreditation was reaffirmed (with praise for the quality of its teaching), certain areas of concern to the Association were described and a progress report was requested in two years' time. Principal among these areas were the college's relationship to the Federal government, the composition and structure of its Board, the nature of its research, and the place of the liberal arts enterprise in a growing institution.

Meanwhile, as a result of its own examination, the faculty had voted a committee to study its own

rights, responsibilities, organization, and by-laws, with a view to entering more fully into the life of the college. A few months later it voted a second committee to confer with the Board on the faculty's role in the selection of the next president of the college. At a meeting between the committee and the Board it was agreed that there would be a role for the faculty. The same committee was chosen by the faculty to work with the Board in this capacity.

By the end of the year, following discussions with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a third important committee had emerged: the Committee on the Future of the College. Scheduling much of its work for the summer of 1967, this committee was charged with re-defining Gallaudet's purposes and role in the education of the deaf, especially in relation to the agencies of the Federal government that have a statutory interest in the activities of the college.

Though the year was crammed with meetings, no conclusions had emerged by its end; 1967-68 appears to be the year of many decisions.

Curriculum / New High School



Hall Memorial Building

Organizationally there were many changes in the wind; educationally there were few. Committees and classes filled everyone's time. When the Vice President for Long Range Planning asked the Committee on Curriculum what changes it foresaw in the future, and forwarded to the Committee a number of suggestions already collected, the Committee replied in effect that it saw little need this year for any changes except the usual adjustments in course offerings. The Self-Evaluation Report noted that the faculty were generally satisfied with the curriculum as it stood, and expected future developments to be evolutionary rather than radical. Two products of this evolution were a Department of Russian and Department of Government, adding courses to each field so that majors might be offered.

Related to curriculum was a change proposed for the calendar, whereby the first semester of the academic year would begin early enough to conclude by the time of Christmas recess, with the second semester starting early in January when students and faculty return. The period after Christmas recess is a problem for most colleges that try to restore lost momentum in a student's

courses for two or three weeks before administering final examinations. The new calendar would solve this problem by giving examinations and winding up the semester before the students leave for Christmas holidays.

Of great significance to the college and probably also to the education of the deaf generally was the Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act, signed into law by President Johnson on October 15, 1966. Events had moved rapidly to this culmination. On August 9, a House Education and Labor subcommittee had heard testimony from Gallaudet officers on the need for improved high school education for deaf students; on August 23 a bill was introduced by the subcommittee's chairman, Representative Hugh Carey of New York, "to authorize the establishment and operation by Gallaudet College of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region." Hearings before House and Senate committees followed on September 18 and October 8. [A similar bill appeared shortly thereafter in the Senate.] Seven days later the bill was law. The college was plunged into site and budget planning; and in May (with the formation of still another

committee) began actively to consider questions of admissions, curriculum, administrative organization, and the essential nature of the high school.

Development of the Gallaudet College Master Plan, initiated early in 1966, continued through the 1966-67 academic year. The preliminary phases of planning for projected enrollments, curriculum, organization and staffing were carried forward enough to establish the educational specifications for the long-range physical plant plan. The Perkins and Will Partnership, of Chicago, Illinois, was employed to develop the physical plant plan in accord with those specifications and with the guidance of the college officials and the General Services Administration, which has been very helpful in providing technical assistance.

The physical plant plan will project construction for at least fifteen years in the future. It will be completed in January, 1968, and presented by the college to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for study and consideration in relation to financial planning.

Off-campus, an event of great internal importance to the college was the award of the National

Technical Institute for the Deaf to the Rochester Institute of Technology. Gallaudet's graduate dean, Dr. D. Robert Frisina, was chosen head of the NTID (and Vice President of RIT) in January, 1967; by February he had begun the first of a series of visits to the Gallaudet campus with members of the RIT faculty and staff in order to introduce them to the higher education of the deaf. He concluded these visits by bringing a small group of student leaders who spent their time principally with their Gallaudet counterparts. Beginning to assemble his staff, Dr. Frisina chose Associate Professor Robert Panara of Gallaudet as Chairman of NTID's English Department. Mr. Panara will also be a member of the Advisory Board that assists Dr. Frisina in policy-making for the NTID. Relations between Gallaudet and the new institution have thus begun on the closest of terms and can be expected to continue, as NTID develops its curriculum and builds its faculty.

A general impression that Gallaudet's faculty is young, not to say vigorous, is reinforced by an analysis made for the Self-Evaluation Report. Seventy-three percent of the faculty were under

Students



forty-five years of age; forty-three percent under thirty-five. Twenty-five percent of the faculty were actively pursuing graduate studies in the hope of earning a higher degree. And although most of the faculty, in addition to their teaching and research, were heavily engaged in professional activities of a variety that does not reduce to statistics, eleven of them published books and articles during the year.

Statistics tell only part of the story about Gallaudet students. Opening fall enrollment rose to 888, 56 of them graduate, 233 college preparatory, and 599 undergraduate. They came from all fifty states, from seven provinces of Canada, and from twelve other foreign countries.

The rise in numbers alone may have contributed to an increased complexity in student life. But the winds of change that blew over other college campuses stirred up a minor tempest or two at Gallaudet, the most notable being the famous boycott of the Student Health Service. Actually, it was the faculty and their classes that were boycotted, although the protests were directed against the infirmary; but this was only a minor confusion in an otherwise exciting affair. The story ran for several

days in the Washington newspapers; reporters and cameramen flocked on campus to interview student leaders, and a special faculty meeting was called, at the request of the students, to elect a faculty committee to mediate the affair. Although overburdened with committee activities this year, the faculty cheerfully obliged, and after an all-night session reached a position that was acceptable to the students and was within the realm of possibility for the college administration. All sides learned something about what makes the college go; the students in particular were buoyed by their success in advancing a position and negotiating an agreement.

Anyone could have predicted if not a boycott, then something similar. Even before college opened, two delegates of the Student Body Government were at the University of Illinois for the 19th annual Congress of the National Student Association, where they contributed to a committee on Student Government and the Educational Process. *The Buff and Blue*, the lively but occasional student newspaper, was found to be inadequate for the surge of opinion and counter-opinion that was sweeping the campus on every imagi-

nable issue, and a weekly mimeographed supplement appeared in order to give currency to the latest events and arguments. The new president of the Student Body Government promised a bigger and better SBG, with more student participation, and promised also to use courtesy and diplomacy in dealing with the college administration. Off-campus, four Gallaudet undergraduates attended a five-day National Conference on the Education of the Deaf, and found that their opinions on this subject and on Gallaudet College in particular were eagerly sought by the educators assembled. All in all, it was a year of increased stature and sophistication for Gallaudet students.

Although it may seem that student uprisings are of recent origin, a quotation from the writings of Aristotle would indicate that this is not necessarily so:

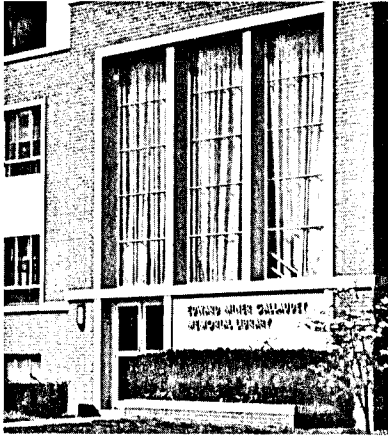
“(Youth) have exalted notions, because they have not yet been humbled by life or learnt its necessary limitations; moreover their hopeful disposition makes them think themselves equal to great things—and that means having exalted notions. They would always rather do noble deeds

than useful ones: their lives are regulated more by feeling than by reasoning—all their mistakes are in the direction of doing things excessively and vehemently. They overdo everything—they love too much, hate too much, and the same with everything else.”

Eighty-five bachelor's degrees were awarded in June, seven of them With Distinction. Master's degrees went to twenty-five graduate students who had prepared for careers in teaching the deaf or in audiology. Five honorary degrees were awarded. The Commencement Address was delivered by Dr. Joseph G. Demeza, Superintendent of the Ontario School for the Deaf. Two songs were beautifully delivered by two students in sign language. At the Recessional, the academic year 1966-67 drew to a close and the college began to prepare for an incursion of graduate students ten days later.

1966-1967 was a year for professional celebrations. In June 1967, the Clarke School for the Deaf and the Lexington School for the Deaf shared the responsibility of organizing and conducting an International Congress to recognize 100 years of oral instruction of the deaf child in

Related Organizations



Edward Miner Gallaudet Library

America. It was well attended by visitors from many nations. Several Gallaudet faculty members were asked to give papers at the Congress.

Immediately following this Congress, the American Instructors of the Deaf held its biennial convention in Hartford, Connecticut. This gave the many foreign visitors an opportunity to attend another national gathering. Our faculty took an active part in this convention, also. 150 years ago in 1817, the first free public school for the deaf was established in Hartford. This convention, therefore, provided the opportunity for an outstanding sesquicentennial celebration. It was well attended.

The Gallaudet College Alumni Association held its 26th triennial reunion on the campus from June 28 to July 3. Although not as well attended as the 100th anniversary reunion in 1964, what it lacked in attendance was compensated for in interest and enthusiasm. The presentation of the Centennial Fund to the college was made. This fund of close to \$500,000 was raised during the years 1960 to 1964. Certainly this successful financial effort of the alumni speaks well for the strength of the organization and the enthusiasm of its indi-

vidual members. These funds have been invested. The interest will be used to further graduate study among the alumni of the college and for cultural projects that will benefit the college. This drive was headed by Dr. David Peikoff, class of 1929, and recently appointed to the position of Director of Development.

The past year also was a year when organizations of the deaf took a broad look into the future and took steps to insure greater representation by deaf persons in all efforts in behalf of those who are deaf. The National Association of the Deaf established a home office in Washington, D.C., with a full-time Executive Director. The man chosen was Frederick Schreiber, a graduate of Gallaudet College class of 1942.

The Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf was also organized during the past year. This organization will have as its goal the responsibility of coordinating the efforts of all organizations dealing with problems of the deaf. The head office is in Washington, D.C. Its director is Mervin D. Garretson, class of 1947, and until recently a member of the Gallaudet College faculty.

Also organized during the year was the Registry

Increasing Public Support

of Interpreters for the Deaf, headed by Albert Pimentel, class of 1957. Its headquarters is also in Washington, D.C.

The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf established Division 155 at Gallaudet College. This is the first attempt at organizing deaf persons while still in college. It is hoped that this experiment will help produce future leaders of the deaf. Mr. Frank B. Sullivan, Grand President of the NFSD, graduated from Gallaudet in 1941. He is a member of the Gallaudet College Board of Directors.

In a similar attempt to start organizational work early a Junior National Association of the Deaf group has been established. Similar groups are being organized in the various State schools for the deaf throughout the nation.

It is encouraging to note the current increased interest in the educational advancement of deaf children at all levels. Much of this interest has been generated because of liberal government financial support. This has been evident in teacher training, captioned films, educational media and

conferences held throughout the nation to bring new information to the schools.

The National Conference on the Education of the Deaf held in Colorado Springs by the Office of Education brought together educators, audiologists, rehabilitation experts, students and others interested in deafness. Gallaudet College was well represented at this conference and eagerly awaits the recommendations that will come from these deliberations.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the President of the United States whose interest in the College is so evident, to the Congress that considers our budget so generously, to the Bureau of the Budget, and to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that is always available for counsel and advice.

The Board of Directors has been most helpful in the many requests made to them. A loyal faculty and enthusiastic student body have worked well together with the administration. The second year of the second 100 years was a good year, thanks to all who had a part in it.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR

JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967

As of the close of the fiscal year the College assets totalled \$19,139,932; the liabilities, \$1,229,459 (made up primarily of unexpended construction funds and end of year construction, and current funds obligations); and the net worth (fund balances), \$17,910,473.

The total unrestricted (general) current fund income for the year was \$3,989,476, by source as follows: (1) Federal appropriation, \$2,542,000; (2) tuition, \$685,698; (3) dormitory, dining hall, bookstore, and other auxiliary enterprise income, \$730,752; and (4) from

other sources, \$31,026.

The total construction funds unexpended at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$874,975 (includes \$215,337 obligated); receipts during the year, \$70,000; disbursed during the year, \$287,004; leaving an unexpended balance at the end of the year of \$657,971 (includes \$137,581 obligated). The \$657,971 less obligations of \$137,581 left an unobligated balance at the end of the fiscal year of \$520,390 available for the following projects:

	At Gallaudet	At G.S.A.
1. Speech and Hearing Equipment-----	\$ 2,616.00	\$
2. Outside services -----	24,500.00	
3. Planning funds for additions to library and classroom building -----	66,000.00	7,057.64
4. Renovation of Student Union -----	20,840.70	
5. Arts Building, furnishings, and equipment-----	6,872.35	5,202.96
6. Planning funds for third dormitory-----	55,595.86	84,600.00
7. Reserve funds for two prep dormitories and other renovations -----	176,519.05	29,165.71
8. Prep dormitory equipment -----	6,257.06	
9. Kendall School play area -----	5,000.00	
10. Air-conditioning Library and Student Union-----	1,658.24	
11. Key system -----	352.76	
12. Repairs to auditorium -----	6,590.85	
13. Roof and road repairs -----	21,060.00	
14. Other -----		500.00
	<u>\$393,863.77</u>	<u>\$126,526.31</u>

The grants and contracts projects had a beginning balance of \$109,390; receipts during the year, \$639,272; disbursed during the year, \$715,527; and an ending balance of \$33,135.

The donations accounts had a beginning balance of \$7,599; receipts during the year, \$29,779; disbursed during the year, \$37,612; and an ending balance of \$234 overdrawn.

The endowment income for the year was \$21,206; and the principal balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$415,398.

Salaries for faculty (according to contracts on hand during February, 1967) averaged for the year by rank and by function as follows:

Rank and function	Full-time permanent 1966-67			
	9-10 months No.	Amount	11-12 months No.	Amount
COLLEGE				
Professor-----	9	12,968	1	15,440
Associate Professor-----	20	10,156	5	11,670
Assistant Professor-----	28	7,959	6	9,523
Instructor-----	24	6,788	2	9,773
Four ranks combined -----	81	8,711	14	10,748
KENDALL SCHOOL				
Associate Professor -----	1	10,600	1	11,672
Assistant Professor -----	2	7,900		
Instructor -----	21	7,012		
Three ranks combined -----	24	7,235	1	11,672
NURSERY				
Assistant Professor -----			1	10,878
Instructor -----	2	6,750	5	7,778
Two ranks combined -----	2	6,750	6	8,294

The Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances as of June 30, 1967, is as follows:

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u>
I. CURRENT GENERAL FUND		
Cash, including \$268,560 deposited with U.S. Treasury	\$ 498,975	
Accounts Receivable net of loss allowance	69,903	
Inventories at cost	77,678	
Accounts Payable, principally for salaries from appropriated funds ..		\$ 342,019
Student deposits and deferred revenue		31,983
Fund balance		272,554
	<u>\$ 646,556</u>	<u>\$ 646,556</u>
II. CURRENT RESTRICTED FUNDS		
Cash	\$ 56,421	
Unreimbursed grant expense	58,714	
Accounts Payable		\$ 59,904
Fund balance		55,231
	<u>\$ 115,135</u>	<u>\$ 115,135</u>
III. ENDOWMENT FUND		
Cash	\$ 4,267	
Due from broker	382	
Investment, at cost or market value at date of gift	410,749	
(approximate market value 6/30/67, \$436,000).		
Fund Balance		\$ 415,398
	<u>\$ 415,398</u>	<u>\$ 415,398</u>
IV. STUDENT LOAN FUND		
Cash	\$ 2,778	
Loans Receivable	86,741	
Fund Balance		\$ 89,519
	<u>\$ 89,519</u>	<u>\$ 89,519</u>
V. PHYSICAL PLANT FUND		
Deposits with U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 657,971	
Land, at 1948 appraised value	1,200,000	
Buildings, at 1967 appraised value	13,582,000	
Equipment, at cost	1,228,003	
Construction in progress, at cost	147,956	
Improvement other than buildings, at cost	1,033,399	
Unexpended appropriations		\$ 657,971
Accounts payable		137,582
Fund balance		17,053,776
	<u>\$17,849,329</u>	<u>\$17,849,329</u>
VI. AGENCY FUND		
Cash	\$ 23,995	
Fund balance, including student bank and student organizations		\$ 23,995
	<u>\$ 23,995</u>	<u>\$ 23,995</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$19,139,932</u>	<u>\$19,139,932</u>

Except for the construction project detail and the salary data, all of the above information is taken from the Price Waterhouse & Co. audit report for the fiscal year.